

the accompanying figure. At the time of capture the pterergate was beset by a half dozen Argentine ants; it is quite possible, therefore, that the other anterior wing had been pulled off in the course of this last fight or during previous activities.

SIBERIAN ANOPHELES.

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The collections of mosquitos sent by the Surgeons of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, have been of much interest because of the new forms they contained, and the specimens have usually been in excellent condition, so that it has been comparatively easy to differentiate them.

While there have been some smaller species as a rule the forms have been large, heavily scaled, and more hirsute than the species from the more southern areas. Among these new forms are two *Anopheles* belonging to the *maculipennis* group, *i. e.* with spotted wings, very closely allied, yet showing differences which, because the Siberian forms are not well known, it seems desirable to consider specific, and both are described below.

Anopheles lewisi sp. nov.

Female. Head light brown with a median bunch of white forked and lanceolate scales, and long slender white scales on the vertex projecting forward, brown forked scales on the occiput and sides, light bristles on the vertex, brown ones around the eyes; antennæ dark brown, basal joint brown with a few flat brown scales, verticels brown, scanty, and short, the pubescence is white; proboscis brown, labellæ brown; palpi brown, the proximal joint heavily brown scaled, the following not so dark and the scales appressed, short brown hairs on the ultimate and penultimate joints and a few at the apex of the antepenultimate; clypeus light brown, pruinose; eyes dark.

Thorax; prothoracic lobes light brown, covered with light to brown bristles; mesonotum has broad greyish median stripe reaching from the nape to the scutellum, immediately laterad a broad dark brown stripe extending from the scutellum cephalad about

one-half the length of the mesonotum, the lateral portions a soft brown shading gradually into the lighter pleura. In the greyish stripe are two narrow raised lines running from the nape caudad about one-half its length and dividing it into three nearly equal parts. The greyish stripe is heavily covered with fine golden brown (almost yellow) hairs through which the two lines show more or less distinctly often giving the effect of three definite stripes of the golden scales, but this does not appear clearly on all the specimens; the short brown stripes are nude, and the softer brown lateral portions are covered much more diffusely than the median greyish stripe. There is a brown median spot just cephalad of the scutellum; golden brown bristles on the lateral margin and heavy dark brown bristles over the wing joint. The scutellum follows closely the coloring of the mesonotum, with fine golden hairs, and dark brown border bristles; pleura light brown shading to the yellow of the coxæ, covered with a silvery tomentum and having a few small bunches of long light hairs; metanotum light brown, pruinose.

Abdomen brown, with broad light basal bands in the integument, all well covered with long golden hairs, venter mostly light but with some narrow apical brown bands. The abdomen as a whole is so markedly hairy as to resemble that of a male.

Legs: coxæ light, in some specimens a definite yellow, with some light hairs, trochanters follow the general coloring of the coxæ, with some white and some brown long flat scales and hairs; femora covered with brown scales having a tendency to greenish or bronze reflections, ventrally almost white to near the apex, a narrow light knee spot; tibiæ darker, the apex very narrowly light; the tarsal joints are all dark, but the scales are so sensitive to the direction of the light, that at one moment they may be brown, and in another light are at once almost white. Ungues all large and simple.

Wings clear, heavily clothed with long brown scales, somewhat truncate on the costa, the proximal part of the first long, and the stem of the fifth long vein, but otherwise the scales are very long lanceolate scales. The membrane is slightly infuscated at the spots which are made by aggregations of the scales and occur at the forks of the first submarginal, and second posterior cells, at the cross-veins and at the root of the second long vein. The first submarginal cell is about a third longer than the second posterior,

its stem about one-half the length of the cell; basal cross-vein about its own length from the anterior. The fringe is brown, and has the same golden brown reflections that characterize the other wing scales. At times this is so marked as to be rather deceptive even suggesting small fringe-spots, which I think are entirely the result of the reflections. The halteres have a light stem and dark knob.

Length about 10.5 mm. (body 7 mm., proboscis 3.5 mm., wing 6 mm.).

Male. The coloring is much as in the female; antennæ white, with very narrow brown bands at the joints, verticels brown with golden reflections, terminal joints brown, pilose; the basal joint large, brown, with a few minute hairs; palpi with dark brown scales, heavily clubbed, the terminal joint with some, and the preceding joint with heavy tufts of long brown hairs, both the hairs and the scales turning to golden-brown with changing light. Thorax more sparsely scaled, but the dark lines showing plainly; abdomen more definitely banded and very hairy. Legs much as in female, but the fifth fore tarsal has on the ventral aspect very short and heavy scales or bristles, one hardly knows what to call them, they are so very stout and short, arranged as an inverted V the broad part at the proximal end of the joint. The ungues are very uneven, the larger bi-serrated, the small one very short and heavy, and the joint itself is markedly curved; the heavy bi-serrated claw, the strong short bristles, and the curved joint making an unusually strong combination. Mid ungues large and simple, hind ungues small and simple. Wings more sparsely scaled, the infuscation at the spots showing plainly.

Length about 10 mm. (body about 7 mm., proboscis 3 mm., wing 6 mm.).

Taken July 10-22, at Selenga, and Verkhne Udinsk, Siberia.

Described from eight females and fourteen males collected by the surgeons on duty at these stations. It is a very large and fuzzy-looking Anopheline, resembling a single specimen received from Fort Gibbon, Tanana, Alaska, which, however, was in much too bad condition to place.

There are also with this species some much darker specimens, that may be a new species, a variety, or merely an accidental variation, but is described below.

***Anopheles selengensis* sp. nov.**

Female. Head black, with a median depression, and on either side are white forked and lanceolate scales forming a well marked bunch, long white scales and bristles on the vertex, projecting forward, some smaller dark forked scales at the sides and the margin of the occiput. Antennæ black, basal joint black shiny bearing a few small flat upright scales, verticels dark, short, and scanty, pubescence white and plentiful; proboscis black, labellæ a lighter brown; palpi dark brown, with outstanding scales at the base, the remainder appressed scales; clypeus dark brown pruinose; eyes black.

Thorax: prothoracic lobes well separated, scantily covered with small light hairs and dark bristles; mesonotum bluish grey and dark brown, practically black. The grey median broad stripe is pruinose, with a very narrow median brown line extending from the nape almost to the scutellum, where it widens to form the "bare space," and rather ill-defined submedian broader brown lines extending about one-half the way to the scutellum. Laterad to this grey stripe, extending about half the length of the mesonotum, from the scutellum, is, on either side a very dark brown, or black, club-like stripe, and on the lateral parts the integument is very dark, shading into the lighter pleura. The specimen is partly denuded but the scales which are fine yellow hairs and have apparently been thickly placed, are lacking on the dark club-like parts, are diffuse on the laterad portions, a row of longer hairs and very dark brown bristles on the lateral margins, well marked over the wing joint; scutellum dark but rather toward the grey, a few yellow hairs, and many dark marginal and submarginal bristles; pleura dark, somewhat lighter than the darker parts of the mesonotum, and show a few bunches of hairs and black bristles; metanotum dark, pruinose.

Abdomen almost black, well covered with yellow hairs and long yellow bristles, venter dark.

Legs all dark except a light ventral line on the femora and tibiæ. The knee spot if present is reduced to a single row of scales. Ungues all simple.

Wings clear, slightly infuscated at the spots, which occur at the forks of the second and fourth long veins, at the root of the second,

and at the cross-veins. The first submarginal is longer and a little narrower than the second posterior, its stem about one-half the length of the cell. The basal cross-vein not quite its length from the anterior. The scales are dark brown, somewhat truncate on the costa, the first long vein and the stem of the fifth, otherwise they are long narrow lanceolate. Halteres have light stem and dark knobs.

Length (abdomen 4 mm., body 7 mm., proboscis 3 mm., wing 6 mm.).

Taken, Selenga, Siberia, July 10, 1919, by First Lieut. J. P. Kopecky, M.C., U. S. Army (A. E. F.-S.) and described from two females sent with specimens of *Anopheles lewisi*, described above. It is quite in the possibilities that this may prove to be only a variation, of *lewisi*, but as the Anophelinae of this region are not well known it has seemed worth while to describe it.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES OF
TELENOMUS HAVING TEN-JOINTED ANTENNÆ
(HYMENOPTERA; SCELIONIDÆ)

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While working over a collection of Proctotrypoid parasites during the winter of 1918-19, I found many specimens of *Telenomus* with the females having only ten antennal joints. These were separated into three species.

The following two species appear to be new to science and their descriptions are herewith presented. In the form of the abdomen they resemble *Phanurus* but the head is transverse and not quadrate or subquadrate as typical of that genus. They are, therefore, placed in *Telenomus*.

***Telenomus hemerocampæ* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 1.25 mm. Black, shining; the legs, except the coxæ, dusky yellow, upper sides of femora slightly darker, especially the posterior pair; wings hyaline, ciliated; head about three times as wide as thick as seen from above. Ocelli in a curved line, the lateral ones nearly touching the margin of the eyes, the median

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